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these essays together with the apparent purpose of capping them with a positive suggestion contained in the last essay.

The arguments used by the author in his polemics against the various schools of economists have long been the common property of all the students of the science. Consequently the book is to be accepted only as a restatement of economic commonplaces.

The first essay is a criticism of the naïve psychological deductions in economic science. Incidentally, the author brings in the suggestion of the use of experimental psychology in economics. The difficulty of such a procedure is frankly admitted but no attempt whatever is made to surmount it. In the second essay the author seeks to distinguish economics as a science from economics as an art. The third and the fourth essays are aimed against the deductive method and the utilitarian school of economists. The fifth essay points out the limitations of the mathematical method in economic science.

The last essay, which gives the book its title, forms the constructive part of the author's work. In it the author makes a plea for the use of both the deductive and the inductive method in the study of economics. Furthermore, economics must deal in realities. To accomplish this it is necessary to study the individual, not as an isolated being, but as a member of society. From this it follows that the study of collective or social psychology is of far greater importance than that of individual psychology. Here the author does not advance farther than making mere assertions. He does not seem to be much concerned about giving the reader any idea of what this highly metaphysical entity, collective psychology, consists.

Opportunities in School and Industry for Children of the Stockyards District. By ERNEST L. TALBERT. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1912. 8vo, pp. vi+64.

The present study is one of a series of investigations of Stockyards conditions undertaken by the University of Chicago Settlement for the purpose of aiding the Settlement in its attempt to solve the problems of its community. The particular phase dealt with in this part of the study is "an endeavor to learn what becomes of boys and girls leaving school between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, with a view to ascertaining the sort of school training that is needed by such children, and the desirability of establishing a system of vocational direction in connection with the public schools which will guide those leaving school in the choice of an occupation."

From this investigation the writer is led to conclude not only that most of the industries open to fourteen-year-old children do not need the work of these children, but also that the net result of this work is instability of character in the children. He finds that economic pressure only partly accounts for those who leave school, other reasons being failure of the school to meet the needs of children, and ignorance in the home regarding opportunities. How-

ever, industry does not supply what the school failed to give, for jobs are obtained by chance rather than through interest, are routine work, having no educative value, and lead to no advancement.

As a remedy for such conditions it is suggested that the age of compulsory education be raised to sixteen years and that the time so gained be given over to such industrial education as will develop the child's interests and fit him to choose a vocation in harmony with his tastes. Meanwhile supervisors capable of directing this development should be provided. In order that the work be made effectual the school and the business world should work in harmony, and the economic means of the home must be such as to permit the longer period of training for the child. But this later aspect is outside the scope of the present study.

Searchlights on Some American Industries. By JAMES COOKE MILLS, Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xi+299.

The title of this book rather leads us to expect a critical analysis and exposition of the dangers and evils of our industrial system. Its dedication, however, somewhat changes our expectations: "To the captains of industry whose brains and capital have made the evolution of these great industries a story worth telling." The word "story" is well used with reference to the work; for such it is, or rather a series of stories.

In seven chapters, each devoted to a specific industry, the author gives a concise and interesting description of the processes involved in preparing for the market lumber, salt, sugar, paper, rubber, leather, and graphite. There are also included chapters on "Moulding Machine Practice," and on the "Sightless Workers." Though the last-named chapter seems to lack any logical connection with those preceding, or with the title of the volume itself, it offers, nevertheless, many interesting suggestions on the question of industrial possibilities for the blind.

While written in a popular style the book contains a great deal of valuable information. Every page is full of facts and not a little statistical matter is interspersed. That the author has not considered it advisable—or worth while—to cite authorities for his more important figures and statements, except as these occur in quotations from other works—will doubtless detract somewhat from its value for persons of scholarly inclination. Such readers, also, will no doubt be somewhat astonished at the confidence with which the author in the Preface asserts: "Each chapter contains all the information essential to a thorough understanding of the industry with which it deals." Yet, considering the space allotted each subject, perhaps most readers will be chiefly surprised at the degree to which this is true. If, as the author, also in the Preface, assures us, "All facts stated have been carefully examined to determine their authenticity," the book in spite of these defects, may well prove useful as collateral reading in courses on American industries, as well as interesting and enlightening to the general reader.